1: Holmberg--48 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 805, 192, 104

"Day is referred to as ñási and night as itondáru. Tomorrow is known as isamámi and yesterday as kúdi. To express the day after tomorrow or any day in the future the Siriono say isamámi anóNge ('brother of tomorrow'), and they similarly call the day before yesterday kúdi anóNge ('brother of yesterday'). Today is always expressed by námo ('now'). The time of day is indicated by the position of the sun in the sky. When one asks a Siriono 'Where is the sun?' ('ma tendá ši mánde?'), one may get any of the following answers, depending on the time of day or night:

erésai í tendá bi ('the sun can be seen')—about 6 a.m.
tenda čui ('the sun is out')—about 8 a.m.
tenda čui teñu kóti ('the sun is well up')—about 10 a.m.
tenda nánde iteré ('the sun is overhead')—noon.
tenda óso ('the sun is leaving')—about 4 p.m.
tenda osóti ('the sun is low')—about 5 p.m.
tenda óso teñu kóti ('the sun is well down')—about 6 p.m.
ibi ta tenda koti ('the sun is under the earth')—about 7 p.m.
edesai íto ('hard to see')—twilight.
íto námo ('soon dark')—about 7 p.m.
itondáru ('darkness')—about 8 p.m.
itondáru túti ('very dark')—about 10 p.m.
itondí ('pitch dark')—about midnight."